The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,693.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1873. Subscription in Advance, { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

[illegible] ASIA, 1,765 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on SATURDAY, the [illegible] p.m.

[illegible] October 1873.			October 1873.
[illegible]	4	Leave Tuticorin	12
[illegible]berry	5	" Colombo	13
[illegible]	5	" Galle	14
[illegible]	6	" Negapatam	17
[illegible]war	6	" Pondicherry	18
[illegible]ngalore	7	" Madras	20
[illegible]manance	8	" Coconada	22
[illegible]icherry	8	" Visagapatam	23
[illegible]	9	" Bimlipatam	23
[illegible]	9	" Ganjam	24
[illegible]	10	" False Point	25
[illegible]	10	Arrive CALCUTTA	27

[illegible] for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers [illegible] line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at [illegible] to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which [illegible]gularly.

[illegible]is route is the most expeditious and economical for Passen[illegible] for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who [illegible]an land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by [illegible]rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking [illegible] up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,851 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th October 1873, at 2 p.m.

Oct. 1873.		Oct. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave BUSREH 29
" Kurrachee	14	" Fao 29
" Guadur	15	" Bushire 29
" Muscat	17	" Bushire 31
" Bunder Abbas	19	Nov.
" Linga	21	" Linga 7
" Barein	23	" Bunder Abbas 7
" Bushire	25	" Muscat 9
" Guadur	25	" Guadur 11
" Mahomerah	25	" Kurrachee 14
Arrive BUSREH	26	Arrive BOMBAY 17

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Fair Season despatch a Steamer every MONDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 12 o'clock.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th September 1873, at 2 p.m., and will call at Mandvie in the Gulf of Kutch.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. M. Reuys, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd October 1873, at 2 p.m.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUNG, 686 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Corbyn, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th October 1873, at 2 p.m.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th October 1873, at 2 p.m.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtar.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	0 9	0 12	0 6	0 3	0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtar Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8 a.m., and Dhurumtar at 1 p.m. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 a.m., and Oolwa at 1 p.m. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Medows Street, Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer TEBE, 2,680 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th October 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation, for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£30	£19-0
To Port Said	£20	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£15-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 15th September 1873.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES per s.s. MURIEL.—The s.s. MURIEL, having arrived from Liverpool under General Averages, occasioned by damage received in the Mersey, which stove in the Vessel's bows and filled the forecompartment with water, necessitating the rod-eking of the Steamer and the landing of the Cargo, CONSIGNEES are requested to claim the Average Bond, to produce Invoices, and to pay a deposit of Two and a Half per Cent. on the Invoice value of their Goods, after which the Undersigned will grant Delivery Orders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, s.s. Muriel.

Bombay, 24th September 1873.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially available to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and ever-increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two broad lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own languages, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L.S.

HORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 6th October, 1873, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BEHAR, (1,723 Tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain W. E. Dundas, will Leave for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 a.m., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 p.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th September 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 7th October, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ZAMBESI, (2,422 tons and 400 H.P.) Capt. G. F. Cates, will be despatched a above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 4th October.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd September 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows:—

PESHAWUR	3,782 Tons, Sep'mber 25th,	to Calcutta,
AUSTRALIA	3,648 Tons, October 2nd,	to Bombay,
PEKIN	3,777 Tons, " 9th,	to Calcutta,
DECCAN	3,192 Tons, " 16th,	to Bombay,
MIRZAPORE	3,763 Tons, " 23rd,	to Calcutta,
KHEDIVE	3,742 Tons, " 30th,	to Bombay,
DELHI	2,778 Tons, November 6th,	to Calcutta,

And others to follow:

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th September 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BYCULLA, BELLASIS ROAD.

On THURSDAY, the 9th proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Cowasjee Nowrojee Lamna, and Jaijee, wid w of the late Peerooshaw Nowrojee Lamna, the Mortgagors, the following landed properties, viz.:—

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Fazend-ree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, upper storied large dwelling-house and 3 large stables for horses standing thereon, situate at Bellasis Road, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mazagon, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 33 and 34, containing by admeasurement 9761 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, and bounded on the east by a public passage, on the west by the property of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna, on the south by the Jewish Synagogue, and on the south by the Bellasis Junction Road. The stable No. 33 is now in the occupation of a tenant, at the monthly rental of Rs. 200, and the house No. 34 is now in the occupation of a tenant at the monthly rental of Rs. 35, making a total monthly rental of Rs. 235.

Lot No. 2.

On THURSDAY, the 9th proximo, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or upper storied large bungalow, cook-house, garden well and compound standing thereon, situate at Bellasis Junction Road, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 37, containing by admeasurement 1167 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, and bounded on the east and west by the property of the late Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Lamna, on the north by the vacant ground Lot No. 1, and on the south by the Bellasis Junction Road, and is now in the occupation of Government Telegraph Branch Office on the ground floor at Rs. 30 per mensem, and upstairs tenant at Rs. 65 per month, yielding the monthly rental of Rs. 95.

Lot No. 3.

On FRIDAY, the 10th proximo, at 3 p.m., at Byculla Bellasis Road.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground, together with the messuage, or large upper storied dwelling-house, cook-house, compound and 5 large sheds for stables standing thereon, situate at Bellasis Road, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mazagon, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 29, 30, and 31, containing by admeasurement 3671 9-9 square yards or thereabout, and bounded on the east by the property of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna, on the west by the property of Cassumboy Nathu, Esq., on the north by the Jewish Burial Ground, and on the south by the Bellasis Junction Road—monthly rental Rs. 165.

Lot No. 4.

On FRIDAY, the 10th proximo, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of open vacant Fazendaree ground situate at Bellasis Road, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 757 7/9 square yards, be the same more or less, and bounded on the east by the vacant ground of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna of lot No. 1, on the west by the property of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna of lot No. 3, on the north by the Jewish synagogue, and on the south by the property of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna of lot No. 2.

Lot No. 5.

On FRIDAY, the 10th proximo, at 5 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or upper storied large dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Bellasis Road, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mazagon, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 25 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 541, containing by admeasurement 204 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, more or less, and bounded on the east by the house of Bhugwan Dyaram, Carpenter, on the west by the property of Hamabai, widow of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna, on the south by Tank Street, and on the north by the said Bellasis Road.

Lot No. 6, at Mahim, on the Spot, valuable Garden with Cocoanut Trees, &c.

On MONDAY, the 13th proximo, at 3 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, cart or plantations containing with a garden and a large well containing two wheels, called or known by the name of Dhukapendal, situate in the Mahim Wood, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6187 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under No. 481, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by the cart of Dadab ai Bungalee, on or towards the west by the public lane, on or towards the north by the cart of Bundoo Cavasra, on or towards the south by the public lane.

Lot No. 7, at Mahim, at Sea Shore, on the Spot valuable ground with Cocoanut Trees and 15 Huts.

On MONDAY, the 13th proximo, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, cart or plantation, containing one wheel, called or known by the name of Veera, situate in the Mahim Wood, in the Island of Bombay, fronting on the sea side, containing by admeasurement 3707 7-9 square yards, or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under No. 534, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the cart of the Mrs. Mary Ellis & Sons, Executrix of Luxmon Govindjee, deceased, on the west by the seashore, on the north by the cart of Bapoojee Purboo, on the south by the public lane.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th September 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MATHARPACADY NEW ROAD.

Notice is hereby given, that Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of October next, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property in one lot, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Anne Pennell, under the power of sale, contained in an indenture of mortgage executed by her on the 1st day of January 1873.

All that right, title, and interest of the mortgagee in all that piece of Fazendaree ground No. 54, held from the Honourable Narayen Vasudevji, the Fazendar of the land, together with the dwelling house standing there on, situate and lying on the west side of the public road, called Matharpeady New Road, in the registration subdistrict of Mazagon, in the town of Bombay, by admeasurement 427 2-9th square yards or thereabouts, and which house is assessed under No. 61, and bounded on the east by the said public road called Matharpeady New Road, on the west by the vacant ground belonging to Fazendar Narayen Vasudevji, on the north by a foot path, and on the south by the open ground of P. M. Desilva. The above premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Anne Pennell and are now vacant.

Also, all that piece of Fazendaree land or ground No. 52 held from the said Narayen Vasudevji, with the stable standing thereon, and lying oppos te the above-described premises, on the west side of Matharpeady New Road, which is between this and the aforesaid piece of land, containing by admeasurement eighty-six and seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Merwanjee Framjee, on the west by the said Matharpeady New Road, on the north by the vacant ground belonging to Narayen Vasudevjee, and on the south by the house of Jeevajee Goosjee, formerly as well as now in the occupation of Anne Pennell.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the Office of the Undersigned in Oak Lane, Fort, or at the Office of the Auctioneers, or the same may be inspected at the premises on the day of the sale.—Dated this 25th day of September 1873.

JANARDHUN GOPALL, Mortgagee's Attorney.

CRAWFORD AND Co.

Bombay, 29th September 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & CO., No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated Glass and Porcelain ware, Canaries, Ottomaderes, Wine, Carriage, Horse and Harness, at No. 24, Love Lane, Mazagon.

On TUESDAY, the 30th day of September 1873, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, the whole of the valuable Household Furniture, the property of S. J. Hannyngton, Esq., changing his Residence, consisting of drawing and dining room furniture, &c., viz., richly-carved pier tables, chiffoniers, and teapoys. French polished sofas and chairs, carved round and card tables, whatnots, nests of 3 dining tables, chairs, 1 and 2 light hanging argand lamps, screens, table ornaments, powerful marine glass, stationery, inclinometer, fishing rod, ottomanders, and wine, half carved, rich cut glassware, best plated ware, rich porcelain ware, 2 Vols. Old England, Bengal cots, wadrobes, chest of drawers, dressing and washing tables, and bath-room furniture, China and coir matting.

At 2 p.m.

1 light and serviceable buggy with horse and harness.

The property is now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 27th September 1873.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed on WEDNESDAY, 1st October, on account of DASSARA HOLIDAY.

Bombay, 27th September 1873.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—Messrs. KUNKLEE, PREISWERCK & Co. have REMOVED their OFFICES in No. 5, MEADOW STREET, Fort.

Bombay, 29th September 1873.

WANTED to PURCHASE a small FERTILE ISLAND, as far as possible removed from all haunts of civilization and situate in either of the Temperate Zones. It must contain some 5,000 acres of arable soil and should not be volcanic. Price not more than Rs. 5,000. Address R. H. V., care of this Paper.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. TIMOR, arrived from London, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and count-reignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents s.s. Timor.

Bombay, 27th September 1873.

BILLIARD TABLE FOR SALE at Rs. 300; Cost Price £50.

Messrs. DESCHAMPS & Co. have on Commission Sale one of Abbot and Nicholl's full sized BILLIARD TABLE, complete, quite new.

FOR SALE—PIANO, Soundy & Co.'s Symphonic, in first rate condition. Cost Rs. 800. Price Rs. 600. Apply to the Undersigned.

TO LET, on MALABAR HILL, for one year, from 1st December, in the most airy situation, a LARGE HOUSE, thoroughly furnished, excepting Plate, Crockery, and Glass-ware—contains 6 large bed rooms, 5 dressing rooms, and 8 bath rooms. Rent Rs. 400 per mensem.—Apply to the Undersigned.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET, THE FOLLY—2 sitting rooms, 6 bed rooms, 6 bath rooms, thoroughly furnished in every way, excepting kitchen utensils. Rent for the season Rs. 500; rent for next season Rs. 700—or Rs. 1,1 0 for the two.

1 Pair Bay Australian Horses, one 16 hands, ages 5 and 6. A perfect match, free from vice, and well bred. Low at price Rs. 2,000 clear. May be had after 1st November.—Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

AKEODERMA.

The Stable, Kennel, and Menagerie Friend.

Eradicates Mange on HORSES, DOGS, CAMELS, CATTLE, ELEPHANTS, And all other pachydermatous animals. Its beneficial effect on the skin is in many cases marvellous; healing sores, removing scars, and restoring hair, in the most unpromising cases; and producing a fine healthy coat.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-8; per Doz. Rs. 15.

D. S. KEMP & CO., SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE OF A SHIPMENT OF THE BICHE LATOUR'S CELEBRATED BRANDIES, AT REDUCED RATES.

WHITE LABEL.	GREEN LABEL.
Rs. 18 per dozen.	Rs. 20 per dozen.

CASH ON DELIVERY.

USUAL SELLING PRICE.

Rs. 24 per dozen. Rs. 27 per dozen.

CLEARANCE SALE OF A SMALL SHIPMENT OF EXCELLENT CHAMPAGNE, "SILLERY MOUSSEAUX." Rs. 25 PER DOZEN. CASH ON DELIVERY.

CLEARANCE SALE OF A SMALL SHIPMENT OF SHERRY, (XEREZ), Rs. 15 PER DOZEN. CASH ON DELIVERY.

BEST CHAMPAGNE, "GRAND VIN DE CABINET." SLIGHTLY ULLAGED. Rs. 12 PER DOZEN.

SPARKLING MOSELLE. SLIGHTLY ULLAGED. Rs. 9 PER DOZEN.

CANDLES. CLEARANCE SALE OF A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF SALOON AND CARRIAGE CANDLES, IN CASES OF 30 PACKETS, AT SIX ANNAS PER PACKET. CASH ON DELIVERY.

TOYS. A FEW CASES OF TOYS, AT NINE ANNAS PER SHILLING. INVOICES FOR INSPECTION, CASH ON DELIVERY.

J. NEUBERG.

SHACKLETON & CO., EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS, 45, BOTOLPH LANE, AND 2, GROCER'S HALL COURT, LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS. PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON. BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON and DAM CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or referen es to First-rate London Houses.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

ENGLISH GOODS (Via Suez Canal) AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY, SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters, 50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, Corner of Cheapside, London, ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

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Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.

PRESS READER.—A Second Proof Reader wanted for this Office. No one need apply who cannot produce certificates as to character, and who has not had previous experience. Apply to the MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICES.

THE COLABA COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of a SHED at ARTHUR BUNDER. Specification of the Work and Conditions of Contract may be seen at the Company's Office.

No Tender will be received after the 30th instant, and the Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.—Mr. A. MENIST begs to announce that Messrs. T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON and Co., of Bombay, have CEASED to be AGENTS for his OPTICS from THIS DATE.

Should Mr. M. appoint another Agent in Bombay for his SPECTACLES, &c., he will guarantee the Public that he will be competent to know CONCAVE from CONVEX.

Bombay, 25th September 1873.

WE are THIS DAY CLOSING our FIRM in Bombay, and our late and present Representatives here, Messrs. T. WILSON and ARTHUR C. OLIPHANT, are respectively JOINING the ESTABLISHMENTS of Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, EWART, and Co., of Liverpool, and Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, and Co., of Bombay.

All sums owing by or to us will be paid or received by Mr. Arthur C. Oliphant, at Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co.'s Office, signing on behalf of our Firm in Liquidation.

ANTROBUS & Co.

Bombay, 30th August 1873.

AVIS.

LE GÉRANT DU CONSULAT DE FRANCE à BOMBAY, agissant en vertu d'ordres qu'il vient de recevoir du Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de la République, INVITE les FRANCAIS âgés de 19 à 30 ans, nés en France ou à l'Etranger, domiciliés *de fait*, actuellement, dans la Présidence de Bombay, à se PRESENTER EN PERSONNE ou PAR FONDE de POUVOIRS en sa CHANCELLERIE (5, Hornby Row) à l'effet de PRENDRE CONNAISSANCE des OBLIGATIONS MILITAIRES que la loi du 27 Juillet 1872 leur impose, et des PENALITES auxquelles s'exposeraient ceux qui ne se soumettraient pas à ces obligations.

E. AUDISIO, Gérant du Consulat de France.

Bombay, 25 Septembre 1873.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified for general information, that the WUDWAN STATION COTTON MARKET will be OPENED to the PUBLIC on the 3rd NOVEMBER next. The Opening Ceremony will take place in the Market itself at 7 A.M. All interested are invited to attend. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application to KESHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, Esquire, Deputy Assistant, Jhalawar Prant, and ex. Officio Honorary Secretary to the General Committee.

H. L. NUTT, Captain, Acting 2nd Assistant Political Agent in charge Jhalawar Prant, Kattywar, and President General Committee.

Wudwan Station, 22nd September 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Undersigned will, on behalf of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, RECEIVE OFFERS for the PURCHASE or LEASE of LAND on the Elphinstone Estate and Moody Bay Reclamation. Leases may be for long or short periods as may best suit the Applicants.

The sanction of Government as well as that of the Trustees is required for any Sale or Lease of Land for any term exceeding 10 years.

Plans of both the Estates may be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

JOHN RYAN, Traffic Manager, Port Trust Bunders. Traffic Manager's Office, Carnac Bunder, 23rd Sept. 1873.

NOTICE.—Applications will be received by the Undersigned for the occupation, from the 1st October 1873, of PLOTS of GROUND at the COTTON GREEN, COLABA. A deposit of Rs. 5-0 per each plot should accompany the application. This amount will be forfeited in case of any evasion or delay in signing the Deed of Agreement or paying the full amount of Rent in advance before the 15th idem.

Further particulars may be learnt on application to KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM, Executive Engineer, Presidency. Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 24th Sept. 1873.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to October 12th for the CONSTRUCTION of the BRANCH RAILWAY, 16½ Miles in length, from ANAND to SIMLIAJ, in the vicinity of Cahnod.

Plans, Specifications, and Conditions can be seen in the Office of the CHIEF RESIDENT ENGINEER, where also Forms of Tender, on which only Tenders can be received, can be obtained.

Undersigned is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHARLES CURREY, Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.

Bombay, 26th September 1873.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, in Rampart Row, on MONDAY, the 29th September 1873, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1873.
2. To elect Directors in place of those resigned.
3. To appoint Auditors, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors, BRICE, BROWN, & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th September 1873.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, } With Assistants.

FORT SCHOOL—81, HORNBY ROW.

Head Master—Mr. John Knox Inglis, A.M. Edin.) With Assistants. Head Mistress—Miss Waterbury,

Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schmuck.

D. C. BOYD, JOHN PATON, } Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 1st January 1873

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 30 of 1873.

The COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA and the EAST, a JOINT STOCK COMPANY, incorporated by Royal Charter, and formerly carrying on business in Bombay, and now in the course of liquidation by virtue of an Order in that behalf of the High Court of Chancery in England. Plaintiffs.

vs.

MUNSOORAM NANABHOY, of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at 2nd Bhorewada Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and surviving Executor of the LAST WILL of MUNMOHUNDASS PURMANUNDASS, deceased, Hindoo Inhabitant of Bombay Defendant.

Pursuant to an Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Eleventh day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-three, NOTICE is hereby given, that any persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of Manmohundass Purmanundass, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, the Testator in the pleadings in this cause mentioned, who died at Bombay aforesaid on the 21st day of May 1864, are hereby required to file such claims, in writing, in my Office, in the Court House, within one month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order.—Dated this 12th day of September 1873.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, AND OWEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—The Directors of the EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (Limited) are prepared to receive OFFERS for the following PROPERTY at SHOLAPO

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 27TH SEPTEMBER.

In Sterling Exchange there has not been anything doing. The telegrams of yesterday's date from London advise rather large withdrawals of money from the Bank of England, and anticipate a rise in the rate of discount.

Government Secrities are the same, but our quotations are almost nominal, as there is very little enquiry.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 10 13/16d.
Credit Bills, do. ..... 1s. 10 15/16d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 11d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 10 9/16d. to 10/32.
Credit, do. ..... 1s. 10¼d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s 10 13/16d.
Bank Bills, demand ..... 1s. 10 13/32d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to 5/16.
Do demand ..... 100¼ to 100 3/16.

On Madras 30 days' sight 99¾
Do. demand 99 15/16

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 224.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ..... 110½ to ¾
Four & half per cent. 106 3/8
Four per cent. 104½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 103½
10 years' do. do. 105
8 years' do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 127) per Bond ..... 115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4½ per cent
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-9 0
Carolus 290
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-France Pieces 224½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107½ to 107¾
Gold Leg 16-12
Bar Gold 10 ca. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

SATURDAY, 27TH SEPTEMBER.

The Timour, arrived this morning, loads at Kurrachee. The steamer Muriel made further engagements for Liverpool at £2-12-6. After a lapse of four months another ship has been induced to take the berth for Liverpool, via Cape, the iron ship Shahpore having secured a full cargo to-day at £2-5-0 per ton.

London { Cotton ..... / Cases ..... / Seeds ..... } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 5s. 0d. / Wooden Ships ... £2 0s. 0d. nominal. / Myrabolams ..... £1 15s. 0d. / Coir bells ..... £1 10s. 0d. / Seeds ..... £1 17s. 6d.
Havre ... { Cotton ..... / Coffee ..... } No ship.
Overland Steamers—
London ..... £3 5s. 0d.
Venice ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Trieste ..... £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ..... £2 15s. 0d.
Havre Cotton ..... £2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... { Wheat ..... / Seeds ..... / Cotton ..... } £2 12s. 6d.
China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... / ,, Opium ..... / Sailing Ships ..... } £2 12s. 6d. / Rs. 22 per ton. / Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Rs. 4 per bale nomina.
Calcutta ... Salt ..... Rs. 4½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 35 per ton.
Mauritius ..... Rs. 15 port charges. / ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

SATURDAY, 27TH SEPTEMBER.

Late at evening there was much inquiry for Dhurumsey and Petit's Spinning Co.'s shares; also Colabs, Mazagon, and Frere Land shares were inquired for at higher rates.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,415
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	760
1 ,000	500	100	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	263¼ xd
9,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
40,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. I. & China ...	275
40,000	284½	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	453 ex.
40,000	200	all	2½ p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	123 xd
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 3/8	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
.....	£20	19 7/8	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13 1/2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	18 3/4	d.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,370
2,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	84
726	2,000	2,000	30p.c.	Mazagon Land	2 0
6,000	1, 0	all	15p.c.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	405

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,250	160 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,[illegible]
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	885
100	500	all	45 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	200
250	3,000	890	240.	Alexandra Press Co.....	345
154	12,000	11,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.....	6,750
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co.	1,050
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New.....	270
250	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	700
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	1,100
500	1,000	all	40 *	Dalaba Press Co.....	4,500
254	2,000	all	250p.c.	East India Press Co.....	2,700
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.....	5,000
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	475
200	1,000	all	70 p.c.	French Press Co	710
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.....	2,000
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	800
200	400	350	425 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	675
150	2,500	all	125 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press....	1,800
100	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	600
100	850	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	965
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras...	1,150
156	850	all	70 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	...	...	...	Volkart United Press Co.	965

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½	Alexandra Spinning	1,260 xd
5 0	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,650
200	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,800
100	1, 00	all	60*	Bombay United	1,200
1,600	150	150	25*	Bunder Mills	255
2,500	2,000	all	60p.c.	Dharumsey Spinning.....	1,625
720	2,000	all	200p.c.	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all	75 p.c.	Jeeraj Ballo Mills	1,155
2,500	1,000	all	140p.	Manockji Petit's	1,520 xd
200	1,000	a	10 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,200 xd
2 0	2,500	all	150p.c.	Oriental	3,495
400	2,500	400	100p.	Royal	1 950
50*	1,000	1 all	...	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,285

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	100p.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,390
1,000	50	11	4½ p.c.	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld....	100
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld....	102
1,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics B'd'g's Co. ...	25
2,000	500	all	45 ps.	Preacher & Co	425
2,000	250	all	40 ps.	Wiegas Patent Slip Co ...	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China..... 1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula..... 1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank 2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market on Saturday closed steady without any quotable change in prices. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday :—

1,000 pieces Grey Shirtings 40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs. Rs. 4 14 6
1,000 ,, ,, ,, 40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs. ,, 4 12 3
500 ,, ,, ,, 40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs. ,, 4 4 9
250 ,, ,, ,, fine 54 in. 39 yds. 11 lbs. ,, 8 1 0
1,750 ,, ,, ,, 40 in. 39 yds. 8½ lbs. ,, 5 11 0
600 ,, ,, Madapol's 32 in. 24 yds. 3 lbs. ,, 2 2 0
600 ,, Chocolet Gowns 40 in. 10 yds. ,, 1 15 0
500 ,, B. O. & W. Prints 24 in. 28 yds. ,, 4 0 0

COTTON.

Reuter's telegrams of the 26th instant report the Liverpool market as closing unchanged, quoting Dhollerah at 6¾. per lb. The market here closed dull, with almost nothing doing. The following purchase has taken place on Saturday :—

30 candies Bhownuggur.....at Rs. 195

YARNS.

The market remains in the same state, and prices continue to rule in favour of buyers. The undermentioned sales were on Saturday effected by an English firm :—

600 lbs. Mule No. 70's.....15 as. per lb.
600 lbs. ,, ,, 90's.....19½ ,, ,,
600 lbs. ,, ,, 100's.....21½ ,, ,,

METALS.

No sales

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Timor (s)	Brown	London, Aug. 26.
	Hercules (s)	Roberts	Galle, Sept. 19.
	Corinna (s)	Dryd n	Liverpool, Aug. 24.
	Fazel Curim	ead	Zanzibar.
	Sattara (s)	Johnson	Calcutta, Sept. 3.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Victor	Pond	Muscat.
	Tamar	Mitchell	Java.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last :—
Ship Shahpore, to Liverpool.
Steamer Phlox, to Goa.
Steamer Euphrates, to Cutch and Kurrachee.
Steamer Pehlwan, to Cutch.

DAILY IMPORTS.—27TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta, s, 14 cases tobacco, Rahimtoola Cadurbhoy.
Muriel, s, 60 packages glassware and 6 packages earthenware, Soomar Bhims.

FROM LONDON.

British Sceptre, 25 cases old tom, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Caradoc, s, 5 cases orange bitters and 2 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Wimbledon, s, 125 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Strathclyde, s, 33 cases cognac, and 10 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mooltan, s, 1 case sewing thread, Ellias Allana; 15 casks soft soap, Watson, Bogle and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Persia, s, 10 cases sauternes, 13 cases claret, 2 cases cognac, and 4 cases champagne, Forbes and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Suzanne, 59 cases brandy, Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady & Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Zambesi s, 4 cases books, 1 case brown paper, 1 case drawing paper, 1 case note paper and envelops, and 1 case engineering instruments, Thacker, Vining and Co.; 4 cases English books, Atmaram Sagoon and Co.; 1 case hams, 2 cases bacon, and 1 case cheese, Bolton and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—27TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Muriel, s, 809 bags wheat, Steamr, Hobart and Co.; 3,500 bundles coir yarn, Soonderdas Mocljee; 102 bales cotton, Khimjee Jewraj; 200 cwts. horns, Dawoodbhoy Hassum.
Behar, s, 25 bales wool, Peraj Luckmedas; 100 bales cotton, Enderjee Narronjee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Persia, s, 8 bags mowra seed, H. Gaignoux.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zamberi, s, 66 bales cotton, Hajee Essac Ellias; 77 bales cotton, Hajee Adum Esmail and Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 26.

Hallen, Ins. Vet. Surg. Bengal Special Stud Commission, on duty from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 27.

Hale, Surg., Army Med. Dep., on duty, from England.
Goldney, Lieut., 29th Foot, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURE—SEPTEMBER 27.

Goldie, Col., Madras Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Nagpore.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—28TH Sept., 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 27th Sept., 7-33 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 48 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 27th Sept., 6-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 40 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 28th Sept. 9-35 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 31 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 27th Sept., 7-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 44 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 27th to 8 P.M. of the 28th September is as follows :—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	0 45	0 17
,, Galle	6 10	2 13
,, Kurrachee	one	0 8
,, Madras	0 25	0 13

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 28th September, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 27th September, 7-33 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 28th September, 9-35 A.M. Cable right Fao; Turkish line right to Fora; Persian Line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

MANGALORE, 28th September, 1-40 P.M.—Weather fair, wind north-east by north-west, thermometer 84, barometer 29·78.
CANNANORE, 28th September, 4 P.M.—Weather clear, wind north, thermometer 80.
CARWAR, 28th September, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind west, thermometer 80, barometer 30·07.
VINGORLA, 28th September, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind north-west, thermometer 84.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, September 27.)

Mr G E Ward, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 1st grade, sixty-nine days' privilege leave, with effect from the 9th Sept, 1873.

Mr G H Lawrence, Mag and Collr, Allygurh, two and half months' privilege leave, with effect from the 10th Aug, 1873, in supersession of the Notification from this Department, No 1587 A, dated the 29th June, 1873.

Mr R Wall, Offg Mag and Collr., Joupore, twenty-one days' privilege leave, with effect from the 16th October, 1873.

The Rev W W Nicholls, Chaplain of Benares, two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st Nov, 1873.

Mr E S Robertson, Offg Mag and Collr, Azimgurh, thirty days' privilege leave, with effect from the 2nd Oct, 1873.

Mr C H Hill, B A, Barrister-at-Law, Offg Professor of Law, Muir College, Allahabad, leave on medical certificate from the 3rd Sept, 1873, to the commencement of the one month's vacation for the Government Law Class of the Muir Central College, Allahabad.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Dr J M D Macgregor, Offg Civil Surg, Etawah, to be Supt of the Jail at that station, with effect from the 18th July, 1873.

Doctor B O'Brien, Offg Civil Surgeon, Azimgurh, to be Supt of the Jail at that station, with effect from the 3rd Sept, 1873.

Mr T M Sullivan, Civil Surg of Bustee, to be Supt of the Jail at that Station, with effect from the 2nd Sept, the date on which he received charge.

Lt Archibald M Muir, of the 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, to be Private Secretary to His Honour the Lt-Govr, with effect from 10th Sept 1873,

Mr F C Dankes, CS, to be First Asst Secy to the Govt of the North-Western Provinces, with effect from the 5th Aug 1873.

Mr F C Dankes, First Asst Secy to Govt North-Western Provinces, to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces, during the absence of leave of Mr J S Mackintosh, or until further orders with effect from the 17th Sept 1873.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct the following transfer :—

Mr W Lambe, Asst Mag and Collr, Futtehpore, in the same capacity to Bareilly.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Major C S Thomason, RE, Ex Engr, 1st grade, having been transferred from the Irrigation Branch is appointed to officiate as Suptg Engr, 1st Circle, and Dep Secy to Govt in the P W Dept, Provincial, with effect from the 13th instant.

Capt A T Fraser, RE, Ex Eng, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Rohilkhund to the Meerut Division P W., for appointment as District Engr of the Allygurh Subdivison, vice Mr. E L Hunt, and will join as soon as relieved by Mr Sub-Engineer Roodur Shaie.

Mr J Hodges, Temporary Asst Engr, Meerut Division, will, on being relieved by Capt Fraser, RE, proceed to Bijnour and assume charge of that district.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	Afternoon packet.
United Kingdom	Oct. 6	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	Sept. 29	11 A.M.	12 A.N.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 29	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	Oct. 18	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	,, 7	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	,, 6	5-30 P.M.	6 30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 27	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	7 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Oct. 6	Monday	Nov. 24
,, ...	,, 13	,, ...	Dec. 1
,, ...	,, 20	,, ...	,, 8
,, ...	,, 27	,, ...	,, 15
,, ...	Nov. 3	,, ...	,, 22
,, ...	,, 10	,, ...	,, 29
,, ...	,, 17		

Under a Treasury Minute received from Her Majesty's Postmaster General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Mails will be despatched as under :—

Monday .....Oct. 27 Monday .....Nov. 24

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*).....	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto* ..... ,,	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto* ..... ,,	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto* ..... ,,	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto* ..... ,,	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

The *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10	0
Per Copy	,,	0	4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

Residents of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. Tarachur & Co.'s, or Messrs. Phillips & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the Indian Edition of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

FFORDE—September 25th, at Poona, the wife of A. Brownlow Fforde, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHAMIER—September 19th, at Barabunkee, Oude, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. A. Chamier, of a son.
CROFTON—September 19th, at Murree, the wife of Colonel J. Crofton, R.E., of a son.
CUNNINGHAM—September 18th, at Ooleypore, Rajpootana, the wife of Dr. R. W. Cunningham, Residency Surgeon, of a son.
FAIRLIE—September 20th, at Secunderabad, Deccan, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Fairlie, 1st Madras Cavalry, of a son.
HALLIDAY—September 23rd, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain G. T. Halliday, Station Staff, Fyzabad, of a son.
HARPER—September 23rd, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. F. W. Harper, of a daughter.
IRWIN—September 13th, at Cuttack, the wife of the late V. Irwin, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
LACEY—September 8th, at Cuttack, the wife of D. Lacy, of a daughter.
LEE—August 29th, at Agra, the wife of Joseph Lee, Civil Engineer, of a daughter.
LUCY—September 22nd, at Agra, the wife of Mr. J. E. Lucy, of a son.
MOLONEY—September 23rd, at Delhi, the wife of Conductor M. Moloney, Irrigation Department, of a daughter.
PITMAN—September 24th, at Agra, the wife of Captain H. B. Pitman, H. M.'s 65th Regiment, of a daughter.
ROBINSON—September 24th, at No. 6, Clyde Road, Hastings Calcutta, the wife of C. B. Robinson, of a son.
WRIGHT—September 20th, at Durham Cottage, Dalhousie, the wife of James W. Wright, Esq Executive Engineer, of daughter.

DEATH.

BRIAN—September 17th, at Mozufferpore, O'Loughlin Thomas Brian, aged 61 years.
BROWN—September 13th, at Boolundshuhr, Philip, second child of Philip H. Brown, Esq., Assistant Engineer, Irrigation Department, aged 11 months and 13 days.
HOERNLE—September 19th, at Landour, of fever, Emilia Maria Victoria, the only daughter of the Rev. Herrmann and Mrs. Hoernle, of Umritsar, aged 2 years, 1 month and 3 days.
LEE—August 30th, of convulsions, Mary Augusta, the infant child of Joseph Lee, Civil Engineer.
NEILL—September 16th, at Kohat, Hellison Francis Spencer Neill, Lieutenant, 1st Punjab Cavalry, fifth son of the late General Neill, aged 27 years.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "Bombay Gazette," *and the* "Bombay Gazette Overland Summary," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1873.

Definite rules have at last been issued by the Government to avert disputes concerning the age of native candidates for the Indian Civil Service. Every candidate before leaving India is to provide himself with a certificate of age, and if there be sufficient reason to disbelieve this, he will be rejected without more ado. This is a summary way of getting over a difficulty which the dishonesty of some native candidates has several times thrown in the way of the Civil Service Commissioners. It now remains for the Universities to take measures for the prevention of the swindle which is occasionally practiced on them by unprincipled candidates who wish to evade the rule regarding the limit of age. We have an impression that facts have transpired in connection with one at least if not both of the Calcutta and Madras Universities, showing the rottenness of the system of admission to the examinations. But in Bombay several cases of imposition have been brought to light, the circumstances of which are fresh in our mind and are doubtless so also in the memory of many of our readers. It would not be easy to find a body of honorary members so incapacitated by apathy for the discharge of their responsibilities as the Syndicate of the Bombay University. Twice within the last four years has a graduate of the University, with a shamelessness in the matter of falsehood which neither civilization nor education has yet been able to drive out of the Asiatic nature, openly confessed that he obtained admission to the University and won its honours by a lie, and not one of the nine Syndics has bestirred himself to clear the University from the stigma thus cast upon it. There does not seem to have been any fear entertained that the dishonesty would be taken notice of. In each case the graduate, now a competitor for the Civil Service, found it convenient to take a few years off his age, and with the coolest effrontery he produced a horoscope and laid his oat'; that he had given a false return at his matriculation; yet neither a love of justice nor a sense of the University's dignity availed to avenge the outrage so daringly committed and defiantly confessed. The value of a character of sterling integrity in any public society is not too strongly insisted on by Macaulay. Speaking of the prestige of the British name in India, carped at and grumbled against on all sides, but unimpeachable in truth, he says:—"No oath which superstition can devise, no stage however precious, inspires a hundredth part of the confidence which is produced by the 'yes, yea,' and 'nay, nay,' of a British Envoy. No fastness, however strong by art or nature, gives to its inmates a security like that enjoyed by the chief who, passing through the territories of powerful and deadly [illegible] by the [illegible] of the East can scarcely, by the [illegible] enormous usury, draw forth any portion of the wealth which is concealed under the hearths of their subjects. The British Government offers little more than four per cent., and avarice hastens to bring forth tens of millions of rupees from its most secret repositories." The importance of such a reputation, even to individual Englishmen, cannot be over-estimated. If we are ever to transform the natives into an honourable and truth-loving people, we must keep up before them the example of our own unblemished integrity. The idea of absolute uprightness and an unconquerable hatred of the least approach to dishonesty—altogether irrespective of any material advantage or disadvantage—cannot be too intimately associated with everything English. One shortcoming, one flaw, is enough to mar our character in a matter where its distinctive feature makes us objects of jealousy to all our neighbours; and our character touched we can no longer hold our position of supreme pre-eminence, impregnable to rivalry, enmity, or ill fortune. And if there is a case where, more than in any other, people will naturally look for this perfect integrity, it is certainly in a University. There are other institutions, as for example courts of justice, where, greater interests being at stake, uprightness is more important; but there is none where it is more *natural* than in an institution for the reward of merit by disinterested arbitrators. The associations of the University are all of an elevating kind, the pursuits are the noblest in which (to speak from a temporal point of view) men can be engaged, and there is no temptation to be partial, to show favour instead of meting out justice. We must all feel this, Natives and Europeans. All must acknowledge that there is no palliation whatever of unfairness in the temple of learning. But here have been two instances in our local University, where culprits have come forward and declared in the light of day that they had trifled with its dignity and stolen its honours, gaining by deceit what others, perhaps more worthy, had scorned to obtain except by merit,—and not a voice is raised to assure the public that in future degrees and honours will be awarded on less questionable terms. Though some have received diplomas who should not have received them, it cannot be shown that any have lost them who were entitled to them, so "mere character" is dispensed with and a back door deliberately left open for the behoof of those who will rather use it than stay outside altogether. That we are not exaggerating the paltry state of feeling about this important consideration, we can show by a reference to the disclosures made last year in connection with the Latin part of the matriculation papers. Evidence the most conclusive was forthcoming that one school had got boys passed on easier conditions than others with which it was competing. But neither an innate sense of right, nor consideration for schools whose vital interests were in its hands, could move the Syndicate to face the responsibilities which it should have weighed before it undertook them. And a dozen deserving institutions would have been irreparably wronged had there not in the Senate been one man who could not stand the unfairness. That the indifference of the executive nine in this matter was utter, was sufficiently proved when a sub-committee of their own members had to report upon the case and the report received the approval of the Syndicate. With facts before them, truth and justice on their side, and the sympathy of the Senate and the public to support them, the gentlemen who issued that report shirked the unwelcome duty of characterizing aright the conduct of the delinquent examiners, and laboured with all the resources of language to prove that the dishonesty which they dared not deny was as near an approach to honesty as the circumstances could admit of. This was all the championship the University could muster in a case of downright, positive wrong, with the injured parties clamouring for redress and creating a notoriety which was beginning to be dangerous. But in a case of falsification of age, where the injustice is of a negative kind, the swindler is coolly allowed to gather the crumbs from the honest man's table, and to take a degree to which he is no more entitled than those who have been plucked at the examination. The rule fixing 16 years as the lowest age when a student may matriculate becomes a mockery, of no effect but to shut out candidates who are simple-minded enough to believe it or too stupid to evade it. What students struggling for academical distinction against manifold disadvantages have to trust their life's interests to, is not the inviolable trustworthiness of a senate of Englishmen, but the fickleness of a feeble Syndicate, whose conduct follows no assignable rule, but is guided by the chance promptings of expediency and is often the product of a compromise which the adroitest guessing could not foresee.

The prime-mover, or first driving wheel, of the Royal Mill was smashed a few days ago through overstrain; fortunately no lives were lost. The engines were intended to drive 20,000 spindles, but additional spindles appear to have been put on from time to time, until, at the time of the smashing of the driving wheel, 35,000 spindles were being driven. Some of the machinery inside was injured severely; one piece, weighing about half a ton, struck the roof. The pinion was smashed and also the plummer blocks, and several other parts of the engines. The fly wheel weighs about fifteen tons. The Company has set about reparing the damage, but these repairs will occupy a period of about six weeks.

While the subject of the prevention of accidents from the explosion of boilers and the smashing of prime movers is before the public, the question may be fairly asked whether this accident could have been foreseen and averted? The answer seems to be that if the number of spindles that the engines were intended to drive had not been increased, or if additional engine power corresponding with the additional number of spindles that were employed had been provided, the engines would not have been strained as they were, and the immense fly wheel, or first driving wheel, would not have been smashed.

In view of the repeated warnings which have issued from our journal, both in the leading and correspondence columns, pointing out the folly of appointing Life Managers of Mills, and permitting utterly unmechanical men to do as they please with machinery, as well as in regard to the way in which a stupid economy is endeavoured to be carried out, it is scarcely necessary that we should offer any comment on the Royal Mill smash. This smash will perhaps serve as a lesson to shareholders to see that only competent men are allowed to be in charge of boilers, engines, and machinery; and may teach them that annual or half-yearly meetings are not such a farce as too many of them have supposed. If a thorough reform be not speedily introduced the days of large profits will soon be replaced by days of no dividends.

We are in a position to give unqualified contradiction to the statements of

cap. Highest weight not to exceed 10 stone. 2 miles.

	st.	lbs.			
Major Lindsay's	c a h	Desert Born	8	2	Hackney ... 1
Mr. Ali Abdoola's	c a h	Tokay	9	5	Oomer 2
Mr. Jones'	b a h	Moosa	7	10	Brewtey..... 3
H. H. Aga Khan's	b a h	Khagan	8	9	J. Brewtey... 4
Abdool Salim's	g a h	Delawur	8	5	Feroze 5

A beautiful start was made. Tokay went first to the front, closely followed by Delawur—Khagan next—Desert Born next—Moosa last. Passing the Judge's box on the first round, Delawur had taken the first place, and seemed to be running away with his rider, closely followed by Tokay and Khagan—Moosa and Desert Born waiting. Passing the mile and a quarter post Tokay took the lead, though Oomer was trying to keep him in or "reserve" him; Delawur fell back beaten; the rest were all together. On the crest of the hill, Moosa drew up but failed to get into second place, and had to rest content with racing alongside Desert Born. Before the straight was reached Desert Born looked the winner; but Moosa and Tokay coming up gamely on the road home caused momentary doubts as to the result—only momentary, however, for Hackney brought out the favourite, and won with hands down. Tokay a bad second; Moosa a good third. Tokay had not quite so many admirers as Desert Born. Delawur was fancied by a few, who laid 6 to 1 upon him.

4TH RACE.—STEWARDS' PURSE, of Rs. 500, forced for all English and Colonial horses that have won during the meeting, (G. R. races excepted, unless otherwise specified in the terms of the race) at an entrance of 5 G. M. for each race won. Losers of the above classes can enter at 6 A.M. the day before the race at 10 G. M. with half forfeit for not standing the handicap. Highest weight not to exceed 10 stone 7 lbs. 2 miles.

	st.	lbs.			
Mr. Jones'	g a us 5	Baronet	9	2	Hackney 1
Mr. A's	c s w g	King's Own	8	2	Brewtey 2
Mr. A. Rahman's	r w g	Vidette	9	4	Mr. R. 3
Mr. Joseph's	b a us g	Little John..	9	2	Tingey 4

Mr. Robyn's (otherwise Mr. Jones') horse was installed favourite; Vidette was next in esteem; Little John had very few admirers in consequence of his uncertain temper and trick of cutting out a course for himself. The few who did admire Little John were tempted by the hope that "blinkers," "prickers," and the riding of Tingey, who used to ride Melbourne in Bombay, would make him do his duty: a vain hope, however. King's Own had a pretty extensive coterie of backers. Some delay occurred at the post in consequence of Little John's objections to being there in good time' but when the start was made King's Own went away with a good lead, closely followed by Vidette; Little John "last." As the lot reached the first corner after passing the Stand some betting took place that Little John would bolt, because hitherto he had always bolted at that particular point. He got past the place, however, and went on, but very shortly afterwards proceeded to gallop, and so fell out of the race. Going down hill King's Own was first, Vidette lying at his girth; Baronet about three lengths behind King's Own. At the top of the ascent Baronet began to push forward to the leaders, but was held in hand by his rider, who very shortly afterwards, however, brought him out with a rush on entering the straight, and won in a canter, notwithstanding that the riders of King's Own and Vidette were hard at work. Time—3-54. The first mile was done in 1-53.

5TH RACE.—THE GALLOWAY HANDICAP. Rs. 300 from the fund. For all galloways that have started during the meeting. Entrance 7 G. M., with 2 G. M. forfeit for not standing the handicap. One and a half mile. Entrances for the handicaps to be sent to the Hon. Secretary by 8 A. M. the day before the race. The handicaps will be published at the Race Stand at noon and declarations as to standing the handicap or not to be made with the nominations of the day.

	st.	lbs.			
Major Lindsay's	b a g	Chieftain	9	10	Hackney 1
Mr. A. Rahman's	b a g	Amnesty	9	0	Mr. R. 2
Mr. R.K. Maitland's	b a g	Cambec	8	4	.....
Mr. B's	g a g	Budder	7	7	Rowjee 4
Capt. Den.'s	bk a g	Saigdin	8	4	Finch 0

This was a very good race. Budder cut out the running, but had to succumb soon to Chieftain. Saladin by some mistake was left in his stable—at all events he did not appear at the post.

The Pony Race, second heat, resulted in favour of Jamil, Arab Spirit, who was third and next to Gendarme, being outpaced throughout in consequence of the weight which he had to give to his larger antagonists.

The third heat resulted in favour of Jamil.

The fourth heat resulted in Jamil's favour also. Jamil was ridden by Major Stack; Gendarme by Mr. Elliott.

The meeting terminated in darkness. So far as I have been able to discover, the stewards have given great satisfaction.

SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The collection of pictures this year fully deserves the eulogiums so liberally bestowed on it by Lord Northbrook and Sir Richard Temple. The oil-paintings are nearly all executed in a masterly style that bears a strong contrast to the decidedly amateurish look which has been their distinguishing feature in former years. The water-colours contain very few exceptions to the prevailing excellence; and these are chiefly from faults rather on the right side than on the wrong. That is to say, it is not from want of life, but from being somewhat too highly coloured, that they lose their title to be considered good pictures.

It is remarkable that the stiffness which has hitherto characterized most of the pictures of Indian figures is entirely wanting. For those artists who have attempted the subject have this year contrived to produce an amount of life and expression which is a wonderful improvement.

Among the oil-paintings, the first pictures that present themselves are "The Haunt of the Golden Pheasant" and "The Haunt of the Red Argus," by J. Peyton, representing a profusion of Rhododendron trees in the foreground, backed by richly tinted hills, which gradually merge into snow-covered peaks. The general effect is rather gaudy, but for detail it contains much skilful workmanship. "Meer Allam Tank and Mosque," by Mrs. L. C. Nanny, is rather too highly coloured in the background, but is, on the whole, very boldly executed. "The Page," by R. A. Sterndale, is the head of a sentimental-looking youth, attired in the costume of the middle-ages, gazing over his shoulder in a rather awkward position. But the expressive features betray the skill of the artist, though the picture wants a little more finish. Goormuck Singh exhibits two pictures, which are very creditably done for a native, though they can bear no comparison in point of exellence to those of the other exhibitors. "A Dream of Happiness" is a picture of a sweet face by Captain Conrad Owen. Mrs. Wyllie has unfortunately made her scene in North Devon so very green, that the effect is far from pleasing; but in her other pictures she has succeeded better. One of the most effective paintings in this room is Mrs. Walker's "Another Scene in Rural Bengal:"—the sunset has just left a yellow tinge in the horizon, against which the tall palm trees in the blue distance stand out in powerful contrast. The still water reflects each object on its banks with beautiful distinctness; and any one looking on this picture without fancying himself in the open air may at once conclude that he has no eye for art. Among other good oil pictures may be mentioned "Adelina Patti," "Sunset in the Peshawur Valley," "On the Sooburnrekha Chuti, Nagpore," &c.

The most remarkable of the water-colour pictures, is Colonel Fane's "Frontier Raid." It represents a gang of Wuzseries hurrying through a dark landscape on half-starved horses, driving a few camels before them, and tugging a heap of plunder along in the wildest confusion. Sergeant Swift, who excels in depicting faces, has a very skilful work in "Storm"—a child crying—which has deservedly gained a prize. The picture of a "Neapolitan boy" by Mrs. Wyllie, is also very good. "Ruins of Martund," by Major Musgrave, is a majestic, though gloomy, landscape. "Modesty" shows us a beautiful face, but it must be confessed that the expression is the reverse of modest; being far more like what we might expect to see on the face of an artful coquette. Sir Richard Temple has distinguished himself as usual by the beauty of his landscapes:—"Study of Himalayan Cypress;" the Shatul Snowy Range;" and the "Four Falls of Gairsoppa" are his productions, executed in his usual masterly style. Captain G. Strahan has depicted one of the grandest sights that are to be seen in the hills, viz., an approaching shower in the rainy season. The mists rising up from the valleys are curling round the nearer summits, while over the purple ranges beyond a stream of water is pouring straight downwards from one of the dense clouds over head. The effect is very bold and striking. In delineating figures, and particularly Indian figures, J. Griffith shines pre-eminent. His "Study of Mobed's Head" is indeed a study well worth the pursuing. In this branch of art, Dr. DeFabeck has also produced some very good works. "A Group of Women" is remarkable for its artistic style, though he might have made the faces more attractive.

Besides the above there are a good many pictures contained in portfolios, &c., which we might have inspected but for two circumstances:—the first was that it had become too dark to see anything whatever, and the second that we found ourselves on the point of being locked up in the rooms all night unless we made a hasty exit.

TURF NEWS AND CLUB GOSSIP.

[FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 5TH SEPTEMBER.

EUROPEAN juttras are the rage, and are, in the sight of Pio Nino, "spectacles worthy of angels and of men." It was, to us Protestants, a sad sight to see Mr. Cooke conveying away Lord Denbigh, Lord Walter Kerr, and hundreds of other superstitious cheap trippers to Paray-le-Monial, where the holy but deluded Father avers the Virgin Mary is "re-establishing a kingdom for herself in France." All kinds of reasons are alleged as imperatively demanding the performance of this pilgrimage. Holloway's Pills and the celebrated pill for the earthquake are quite eclipsed in their curative powers by this popular ecclesiastical pill, which amongst other things is guaranteed to put a speedy end to error, to restore the greatness and glory of that Catholic nation (France), to raise the price of wheat, to restore the king-white flag and all, and it will rescue the Pope. If not swallowed the harvest will fail, the grapes will be spoiled, there will be war and pestilence, and worse than all this, eternal damnation may impend over the ungodly who refuse to join the throng of modern devotees. These Pilgrims of the Sacred Heart rattle to the shrine in express trains to bow in adoration before a grossly material object, a fraction of the physical frame of their God. The Hindoo measuring his weary length along may at least plead that the deities in his pantheon but symbolize the various attributes of the Omnipotent, while these poor deluded and most gullible of Britons kneel in worship before a piece of the flesh of the Redeemer, his heart. Was there ever a more gross or sensuous form of worship? The priests work on the women, the women on the men, Messrs. Cooke benefit somewhat, and Paray-le-Monial a good deal. "Regeneration by Cheap Trips" is the new expedient, and hundreds of idiots from London, Manchester, Salford and elsewhere are trying it. It may be pure devotion or fanaticism this fetish; that it is downright tomfoolery I am certain. It will wear out in time, perhaps a salutary railway accident may come to the rescue and snuff out this gross idolatory.

The French and English Communists, who hold regular meetings of a political and social character every Sunday in the vicinity of Leicester-square, disregard this form of *poojo* altogether and are actively preparing to undo all the good it is to produce. Chambord is to ascend the French throne as Henry V., but not for the glory of the Catholic nation, for immediately after he does Victor Emmanuel will demand the recognition of United Italy. To this Chambord will never consent, and, of course, Italy will declare war and will be supported by Germany, and another crash will follow, in which the Commune will have another chance. The value of the organization and action of these Leicester-square plotters is now being practically experienced in Spain. War, war, nothing but war, looms in the future.

It was whispered in Court on Wednesday that Dr. Kenealy had been heard to boast that he would in a few days be in a position to produce witnesses for the defence who will change the aspect of the Claimant's affairs very materially and astonish the public.

The Government clothing establishment at Pimlico is executing a large order from the War Office for regimental clothing of the Indian pattern, for the use of the troops intended to take part in the Ashantee war. Two regiments of infantry are to be sent out from this country and will reach the Gold Coast about the end of October, the termination of the rainy season.

On Wednesday next we shall have a man-of-war afloat, capable, with steam and sail, of doing about 18 knots, or 22 miles an hour, or the speed of one of your ordinary trains. The Shah, the Blonde that was to have been, is the model of a sea racehorse. No yacht ever built has finer lines, and she must go through the sea like an arrow. She is 357 feet and some inches long. Her breadth is 50 feet, her depth of hold 17½ feet, and her burden 4,049 tons, though she could carry 6,000 tons with safety. Her between decks are spacious and lofty, and, above all, well ventilated, as is also her engine room, which is already fitted for the reception of 1,000 h. p. engines, capable of working up to the actual force of 7,000 horses, and now being constructed by Ravenhill and Co. The vastness of her hull is quite diminished by the extreme fineness of her lines, which taper away both at the stem and the stern to mere wedges. She is to be an ocean cruiser of a new type, is lightly built with only eight inches of teak on her sides fastened to one inch iron skin. Her speed will be such that she may give or decline battle as she pleases. Her upper deck armament will consist of two 12½ ton guns (340-pounders) and six 64-pounders. The two heaviest pieces of ordnance will be placed under the forecastle and under the poop decks, so as to be able to fire in a line with the keel, either fore or aft, according as she may be pursuing or pursued. There are side ports both at the bow and stern, which will enable these guns to be used as broadside guns also. On the main deck there are sixteen 6½ ton guns (120-pounders) which with two 64-pounders make twenty-six guns in all. It is thought that she would have been more powerful if armed with four of the 35-ton guns, and a couple of the light Armstrong 40-pounders. The Shah is to be ship rigged, and will carry larger spars than the largest of the old three deckers. With all canvas spread she will show twenty-nine sails to the wind, or a little more than an acre of canvas. It is intended that she should keep under sail alone as much as possible, under which it is estimated she would beat most steamers with a fair wind; still her bunkers are made so large that she can carry sufficient coal to take her to New York and back without stopping, with a consumption of 70 tons a day. The Bacchante, another of the same type, is on the stocks, and it is to be regretted that there are not more of them.

For the last few days the untimely death of poor Tom French has been the chief subject of conversation in racing circles. His medical attendant writes that "*there is no doubt that the wasting and exposure, and irregularity of diet from the necessities of travelling, &c., shortened French's life. I consider he died a martyr to his love for his profession and a desire to do his duty to his employers.*" The same severe wasting killed Wells and has hurried many other brilliant horsemen into an early grave. It is to be hoped that after this medical statement, our turf legislators will raise the weights all round, so that our best jockeys may be able to ride without distressing themselves and ruining their health by excessive sweating, physicing, and starvation. French must be ranked amongst the very best of modern jockeys, in fact Jim Robinson used to say he was the best we had, having great power, elegance, length, rare hands, and accurate and fine judgment. Perfect in the saddle, there was little indeed to find fault with him out of it. His manner was quiet, and almost gentlemanly, whilst his honesty was undoubted, and all liked the skilful, truthful, and amiable jockey who was buried yesterday at Newmarket. He was killed by consumption, that curse of our climate. The rider of no fewer than thirty-four winners in the present season, and having appeared so recently in the saddle at Goodwood, the demise of French was so sudden as to be difficult of realization to all excepting those who knew how much he suffered from the fell disease which was bound to tell its inevitable tale sooner or later. He rode twice on the last day of the Goodwood meeting, winning the March Stakes on King George. French attended Brighton, and on the Monday played in the annual cricket match between the jockies and the press, making nine runs. Feeling too ill to ride at Lewes, he had to refuse several mounts at that meeting, and returned to Newmarket with the determination of resting till the St. Leger, in which race he was to have ridden Andred for his first master Lord Falmouth. He was, however, attacked with bleeding of the lungs, from which he suffered some three or four years ago, but made so much progress towards recovery that he appeared rapidly approaching convalescence again until Friday at noon, when he experienced a relapse, and expired next day. To see French on Prince Charlie was a sight

"Incorpsed and demi-natured
With the brave beast."

He came from Lancashire, which county has produced not a few famous horsemen, including the three Chaloners, the brothers Carroll, the two Grimshaws, Kenyon, and Huxtable. His first win was in 1861 on St. Albans for the Great Metropolitan Stakes, which handsome victory he followed up by winning the Chester Cup on the same horse. Winning the Nottingham Handicap and Earl Spencer's Plate, amongst other races, in the year following, we find him credited in 1863 with no less than forty first, the Goodwood Cup, after a fine race, being of the number. Again in 1866 he won the Great Metropolitan on Planet, the finish between him and T. Chaloner on Sandal being alike creditable to both. A couple of seconds for the Derby, on Christmas Carol to the famous Frenchman Gladiateur, and on Savernake to Lord Lyon, were very disappointing to him, the more so that his riding of Savernake was criticized and Tom Chaloner had the mount when the two met again at Doncaster. The head which separated them on Epsom Downs again intervened between them in the North, the form being confirmed to the letter. For these two defects the jockey, however, received most ample compensation in the two successive Derby winners, Kingcraft and Favonius. The first started with long odds against him, and is, as I have often asserted, the worst horse that ever won the great race. So hopeless was his chance of beating MacGregor considered, seeing that Lord Falmouth's colt had been no nearer than third in the Two Thousand, for which MacGregor literally walked in, that no orders were given to French. He know his horse to be a rogue but to have a fine turn of speed, and he therefore resolved to lay off with him till well round Tottenham Corner and sent for home and then to endeavour to snatch victory by one dashing run. He was right, and to the surprise of every one won in a canter. Next year, as Mr. Savile required Maidment for Riponden, French found himself in the Mentmore orange and blue on Favonius and secured the Baron his first Derby, for which he received a fee of 1,000 *gs*. In the following year he got Queen's Messenger third to Cremorne, and this year rode Andred. The last race the poor fellow ever rode was on Trombone, on the 15th August at Windsor, when he won the Berkshire Cup very cleverly. He rode so many splendid finishes that it would be almost impossible to point out his *chef d'œuvre* in the saddle, but I must mention particularly his having ridden no less than six winners at Newmarket in one day in the 1869 July Meeting, and the fact of his having got the roaring Prince Charlie second to Wenlock over the mile and three quarters St. Leger Course. In the death of French the profession has lost no ornament. He belonged to a class of jockey which ought to be encouraged, not immolated. There is no reason why horses that run in the great three-year old races should not carry 9st. 7lbs. Nearly all of them have this weight or more on them when they take their training gallops, and these are in many instances almost as severe as the actual race. Only last Monday, with all this weight up, I saw the St. Leger "crack" Doncaster twice canter three quarters of a mile, then go with Freeman a good three-quarters speed two mile gallop, and finish up the morning's work with a strong three miles sweat. The present scale of weights is prohibitory to the best of our jockeys, many of them as they become masters of their profession being compelled, on account of increasing weight, to relinquish the saddle. We have too many of those —— dolls Wells despised so much, and many artists have to "stand down."

It is rumoured that Mr. Merry will have three horses in the St. Leger, and Merry Sunshine has been backed in consequence. This horse has been leading Doncaster in all his work. As yet the owner has backed none of the *trio*. Marie Stuart and Doncaster have not been tried together since Epsom, and though the colt is far and away the favourite and is a very much improved animal in every respect, I cannot desert the filly though now at 7 to 1 but in whose favour, before they see the post, there will be a reaction. After the late heavy rain the ground promises to be soft which should favour Kaiser. Gang Forward's *partisans* are sanguine about his prospects and maintain that a scrimmage in the Derby at Tottenham Corner brought him down on his nose, or that otherwise he would have beaten Kaiser. Then they declare that Chaloner's stirrup-leather broke in the Prince of Wales' Stakes at Ascot. The field will probably be

1	Marie Stuart ..... T. Osborne.
2	Doncaster ..... Webb.
3	K ister ..... Maidment.
4	Gang Forward ..... T. Chaloner.
5	Negro ..... Fordham.
6	Will Mirth ..... Low.
7	Merry Sunshine ..... Cannon.
8	Chivabrous ..... Snowden.
9	Chandos ..... Loates.
10	Andred ..... Morris.

THE BOILERS INSPECTION BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have noticed in your Wednesday's issue a bountiful harvest of correspondence on the Boiler Bill No. 7 of 1873, defending the conduct of the Inspector under the old Act.

"Public Weal" challenges the "Hon. Mr. Bythell" to produce a single instance of the "Inspector's" refusal to inspect a portion of the boilers of one mill at different times, so as to prevent stoppage of the works. I will answer that question for Mr. Bythell and tell "Public Weal" that the Inspector has obstinately refused to inspect a portion of our boilers at one visit, and a portion at another visit; and I have good reason to believe that such has been his general policy, and it was not until an appeal—a begging appeal I may say—was made to the Commissioners, that anything like better terms than stopping the whole mill for a month could be got; and the terms they made and doled out to us, were tantamount to losing a full two weeks' production. Is it honourable, is it manly, is it just to permit an "Inspector" or his "coadjutors" to bully and humilitate a highly respectable, and nationally valuable industry, such as the "Boiler Inspection Act" of Bombay has controlled during the past three years? I am glad to see that the trade is rising equal to the occasion, and that it will not rest satisfied until more even justice is established between the "Boiler Act" and those subjected to it. I will give you a brief history of the working of the Act at the Manockjee Petit's S. and W. Company. We received the first notices of inspection about the 10th of November 1870, and in six days after that time the Inspector came according to the term of the notices to inspect the boilers. We had by an extra effort prepared two boilers out of the nine we have at work, and stopping the two in question did not interfere with our work. When the Inspector was told that two boilers only were prepared for examination, he instantly said he had ordered all the boilers to be prepared and ready for his inspection on that day, and dogmatically refused to inspect a single boiler until the whole were prepared. At this juncture I asked him to reason the subject; and I found from his conversation that he did not intend to inspect or examine more than two boilers in one day; so that if all went well, five days would be taken up by examination alone, and fully 20 to 25 days in taking down and refixing the things specified in the notices. He then raised an excuse that to inspect our boilers two by two would entail many extra journeys upon him; after which the following terms were agreed to between myself and the Inspector, that if he went on examining the boilers two by two until the finish, and not interfere with the working of the machinery, I would ask the "directors" to make him a grant equivalent at least to all the extra journeys he might make, and the examination before proceeded accordingly. When I placed the matter before my "directors" and explained the whole affair to them, they objected to confirm what I had done, and hence all the subsequent trouble and contention. They based their objections to pay Mr. Moylan any money beyond his regular fees, on their obligation to the "Penal Code. This closed the first inspection of our Boilers in 1870, with the observation from the Inspector to our Engineer that he would stop us next year. Next year he kept his promise intact. About November the 12th of 1871, the annual notices were served upon us, and the examinations were to take place about six days subsequent. Similar preparations were made as in the previous year, but the Inspector again refused to enter upon the examination, and the dispute resulted in terms being arranged by the Commission, which were little better than stopping the mill for about 14 days. The first day's inspection of the year in question resulted in two boilers being condemned, the Inspector alleging that the angle irons of four flues at the front end of the boilers were cracked all the way round. After the Inspector went away, I went inside the boilers and carefully examined the parts pointed out by our Engineer, Mr. Colley, and found in the bed or root of the said angle irons what would seem to be faulty places or fractures to a wicked and preconcerted disposition. The following morning, when all was cool, I made a second and careful survey of the parts in question with the assistance of a manifyer, which thoroughly convinced me, and would have convinced any reasonable and rational mind, that the supposed cracks were nothing more than impressions left by the severe use of sharp faced scaling hammers. Mr. Barnes, one of the Commissioners, examined one flue the following morning and reported to the writer that factures were present, but not dangerous fractures, and that they might have existed originally in the bending of the iron. Mr Moylan said the irons were cracked all the way round. Mr. Barnes said they were slightly fractured on the top over the fire. I dissented from both opinions, and the whole Commission came down to the mill about six days following, and confirmed all that had been done by Messrs. Barnes and Moylan without even entering the boilers. The result was that we had to stop a portion of the machinery, and work the remainder indifferently about four weeks, inflicting a loss upon the company of over Rs. 20,000. To prove the wrongfulness of their decision in this case I called in seven thoroughly disinterested mechanical engineers, Mr. Fraser, of Messrs. Fraser and Miller; Mr. Spiers, of Tank Bunder; Mr. G. McDonald, of the Municipality; Mr. Tomlinson, of Cowasjee Nanabhoy's; Mr. Freeborough, of the Alliance; Mr. G. Bridge, of Broach; and Mr. David Campbell, agent to the National Boiler Association in Liverpool, all of whom gave certificates of safety and soundness, which I now hold. The four rings which were taken out can also be seen in two minutes notice by calling at the Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Mills. I think the public of of Bombay will glean from the above story that there is more in the Boiler Inspection Act than is dreamt of in some people's philosophy.

JAMES ASPIN.

Vale Cottage, 26th Sept.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—After the two able leaders and the several letters which appeared in the *Gazette* and *Times of India* yesterday, it seems to me to be simply a work of supererogation to say anything more in favour of the Boiler Inspection Act or to defend its mode of working, but I cannot help saying a few words about the proceedings of yesterday's meeting.

To commence with Mr. Forbes, he appears to have come to the meeting as little armed with facts as Mr. Bythell is said to have been at the Council the other day. Take for instance this—Mr. Forbes says that the Bill passed through the Legislative Council "with extreme haste," but I suppose there was no other business to go into besides the Bills that passed through in company with the Boilers Inspection Act. I cannot see how "such extreme haste" could possibly affect the discontents. It was patent to the public months ago that the bill was meditated, and moreover its general principles and sphere of action were known. In one instance to my knowledge a mofussil mill owner came to Bombay and purchased a boiler of such effectiveness as to anticipate the impending visit of the Boiler Inspector who he felt convinced would condemn his old boiler for some good reason or other, which however did not transpire in my conversation with the owner.

Under these circumstances I do not agree with Mr. Forbes that there was any necessity to wait till the eleventh hour to protest against the Act itself. Mr. Forbes afterwards says that there have been only three or four accidents in Bombay resulting in a fewer number of deaths—this last observation may mean one, two, or three deaths; but it is the fact that sixteen deaths have resulted from the boiler explosions in Bombay, and in one explosion alone as many as seven deaths occurred, being more than double the number that Mr. Forbes has fixed for all four explosions. It is notable that these explosions occurred two years before the Act was introduced, clearly showing that the Bombay boilers from long usage and ill-usage too were beginning to succumb, and a very similar indication, to judge from the Broach and Ahmedabad cases, is also making itself apparent as regards the mofussil boilers; indeed is this so visible that "he who runs may read." "The explosion at Broach sacrificed seven lives, some of the survivors are maimed for life, and that at Ahmedabad cost two lives, making the sum total of fatal casualties by boiler explosions in the Bombay Presidency twenty-four. I cannot suppose for one instant that Mr. Forbes meant to impose on the credulity of the meeting by trying to make them believe that which was not the case; but what I wish to show is, that the marked features of this meeting, were exaggeration and misrepresentation as I shall prove. Mr. Evans has with a facility (to me) truly astonishing found out and told the meeting that the Dwarkadas Mill has not yet received its certificate although two months have elapsed since the boilers were inspected. Now I have inquired and know that the certificate had been furnished some time previously to the meeting, and was withheld for a short time owing to the owner's non-compliance with a requirement by the Inspector.

Mr. Evans' version of the case would lead the public to infer that there was an irregularity on the part of the Inspector. Could not Mr. Evans have confined himself to the circumstances connected with his own boilers if he has any, instead of relying on hearsay evidence about other people's boilers with which he has nothing whatsoever to do, and so have saved himself from the unenviable position in which he stands?

Mr. Carrol says in his letter to Mr. Forbes, excusing his attendance at the meeting, that he wishes "to support a memorial which would go towards securing a really impartial inspection and not let the matter rest on Mr. Moylan's opinion only." When did it ever rest on Mr. Moylan alone to adopt a course of action that was protested against by a boiler user? Even in Mr. Carrol's own case when, as it is well known, his four boilers were so corroded as absolutely to be condemned by Mr. Moylan unless most extensively repaired, or to use an expression which fell from one of the correspondents yesterday, completely rejuvenated, was it not the final decision by the Commissioners themselves after Mr. Carrol had appealed to them against the opinion of Mr. Moylan that decided the matter; and do not yesterday's letters in your journal show that the same was the case as regards Mr. Bythell's boilers, and also in respect of that creditable little affair of the angle irons in the Manockjee Petit's Mills of which Mr. Aspin, the prime mover of yesterday's gigantic meeting, is the manager? The fact is, if Mr. Carrol is a practical engineer, he ought also to have been his own inspector, and prevented his boilers, which were only some four or five years in their seatings, from getting into a condition that necessitated their being condemned as dangerous and so prevented his company from having to repair two of them at a very heavy cost, while the other two boilers remain standing monuments of the neglect with which they have been treated, and unless repaired at immense cost must be sold for the value of old iron.

The most remarkable part of the proceedings was that taken by Mr. Macdonald, whose resolution for its mixture of coolness, audacity, and misrepresentation deserves a more special and lengthened notice than I can give it now. Be it remembered that Mr. Macdonald was one of the seven practical engineers called upon to decide on the existence or otherwise of cracks in absolutely *only* three angle irons. Bombay must yet be surpassing rich to throw away its money in this sort of way. Well, the decision of this survey was against the Boiler Inspector, who however proved, notwithstanding the collective evidence of seven men, that the angle irons in question were really cracked. Whatever credit Mr. Macdonald takes to himself for professional skill or judgment in this little matter, he must give himself still more for the Spartanlike spirit which he displays in seeking the shelter of Government by bargaining to be held harmless for giving evidence.

VULCAN.

Bombay, 25th Sept.

THE MADRAS PUZZLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The puzzle copied by you from the Madras papers is easy of solution, and, except in that benighted Presidency, could not long be a puzzle (nor probably was so) to any but its inventor.

MADRAS PUZZLE.

30 Apples ..... at 3 for a pie = 10 pies.
30 do. (better sort) at 2 for a pie = 15 pies.

Total ... 60 Apples. Total... 25 pies.
But 3 and 2 Apples ..... = 5 for 2 pies.
Five into 60 twelve times... = 60 for 24 pies.
Account for the odd pies.

ANSWER.

The terms of sale *preclude* you from buying the 60 apples for 24 pies. You cannot buy *twelve* lots of 3 plus 2 (5) at 2 pies a lot. You can only buy *ten* such lots (as there are only *ten* lots of 3 each).

Thus—

Ten lots of 3 and 2 (50 apples) = 20 pies. There remain 10 apples of a superior sort; which are only purchasable at *two* for a pie (not 3), for which you *must* therefore pay 5 pies and not 4.

Ten lots of 3 and 2 (50 apples) = 20 pies.
Five lots of 2 (10 apples) = 5 pies.
25 pies.

The terms of sale exclude your purchasing in 12 lots of 5 each, which would be necessary in order to get the whole for 24 pies.

PARISIANA.

FORTUNE-MAKING JOINT STOCKERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I quite fall in with the spirit of your article of Saturday about Jones's Bog Company. When a distressed business is transformed into a joint-stockery and the shares are forced to a premium by dint of hard swearing and hard buying and selling, it is almost incredible that men will delude themselves into the persuasion that the bog business has become a paying concern, and will go on adding fuel to the fire by investing in such bubble speculations. But strange things happen in these days, and while there remains but the smallest chance of one man over-reaching another, while there is the smallest hope of an investor being able to secure a profit at his neighbour's expense, fools will be found ready to surrender honest money which they will never recover. If they will not be warned, it serves them right—this would be the opinion of some men, but not of all. Ignorant men may become the dupes of the designing, and your warning should not be thrown away. You will remember that it is the speculator of 1862 who brought ruin upon Bombay. Pray shield us all if you can from any more wicked excitement of that kind. Down with the bog companies I say, and let confusion and disgrace overtake those who hasten to be rich by questionable means. No honest man throws away a profitable business that yields 20 cent. The story in its very absurdity is appropriate only for people in Bedlam. Let character be considered before profit, industry before speculation. It is character and industry alone that can provide abiding riches and the capacity to enjoy them.

ANTI-SPECULATOR.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Sept.	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
21 Sunday	0	5	0	12	0	10
22 Monday	1	7	0	66	0	45
23 Tuesday	3	43	2	70	0	14
24 Wednesday	2	32	1	95	0	43
25 Thursday	0	12	0	65	1	57
26 Friday	0	0	0	0	0	0
27 Saturday	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total for the Week	7	10	6	9	3	57
Previously registered	80	3	76	72	65	97
Grand Total	87	13	83	81	69	54

BOMBAY.

TORTURE.—Berthold Souza, a cart-driver, was fined three rupees by the Senior Magistrate on Saturday, for torturing one of his bullocks.

THE *Bombay Guardian* mentions that the Rev. A. Hazen, of the Bombay American Mission, who went home last year, has received the title of D. D. from Dartmoor College.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held on Friday at the Nacoda's Tank on the body of one Dhumoo Dhurmadas. The jury found that the man had committed suicide by drowning himself in the Nacoda Tank.

BURGLARY.—A Hindoo woman named Gungabai has reported to the police that on Friday night some person entered her house and stole a silver plate, valued at Rs. 50. Inquiries are being made into the matter.

A NOTED THIEF.—The Senior Magistrate on Saturday sentenced a Mahomedan named Jeshmul Myachund, a reputed thief, to three months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of stealing a silver coin from the person of a child.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—On Saturday a Hindoo boy, aged about nine years, was charged before the Senior Magistrate, with stealing Rs. 10 in cash, belonging to Leelbai, woman. The boy admitted the offence and was ordered to be sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled yesterday in the Bombay High School, opposite Chiraz Bazaar, touching the death of one Keka Ramjee, a boy, who while bathing at a well accidentally fell in. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

DEWAN OF THE NAWAB OF JOONAGHUR.—On Friday night Mr. Luxmon Shunker Sumbhoopurshad, Dewan to the Nawab of Joonaghur, arrived in Bombay, accompanied by thirty armed followers. The Dewan has taken up his residence temporarily in a bungalow at Tardeo. He is to leave on a pilgrimage to Nassick in a day or two.

ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court before the Senior Magistrate, on Saturday, Mahomed Ali Yarmahomed and another, were charged with assaulting a Mahomedan tailor named Wullee Mahomed Dada Meeya, by means of sticks. Defendants were adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 50 each. If the fine was recovered Rs. 10 were to go to the complainant.

GAMBLING.—On Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, Moogun Soobha and four others were charged before the Senior Magistrate, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Killeen, the first with keeping a common gaming house, and the rest with gaming therein with dice and money. The prisoners were adjudged guilty. The keeper of the house was fined Rs. 50 and the rest Rs. 25 each.

THE THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Through the exertions of Mr. Inspector Austin, the ornaments, valued at Rs. 2,000, which were stolen from the shop of a Mahomedan baker, residing on the Obelisk Road, were recovered on Saturday. The ornaments were buried in the ground floor of a neighbouring shop. The theft was committed by a servant of the baker, who is now in custody. The matter is under investigation by the Commissioner of Police.

KUTCH WEATHER REPORT.—From the weather report of Kutch for the fortnight ending 15th inst., we observe that in Bhooj only one cent of rain was registered at the Agency Hospital. At several villages the crops were withering for want of rain. Men and cattle were free from disease; a few cases of season fever were reported. In Mandvi there had been no rain during the fortnight under report, and the crops were suffering for want of it. Prices of grain were steady.

THE SALT BILL.—The *Jan-i-Jaushed* points out at great length the impropriety and cruelty of highly taxing such a necessary of life as salt. The writer has no objection to the authorities becoming as harsh and severe as they please towards the smugglers of salt and the defrauders of the State revenue; but he has every objection to those provisions in the Bill which are calculated to decrease the production of salt, and thus to lessen its total supply, and thereby to make it dear.

THE CIVIL JURISDICTION BILL.—The *Dnyan Prakash* strongly disapproves of the Bill brought before the imperial legislature by the Hon. Mr. Ellis for taking away the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts in regard to suits against Government for the excessively high assessment of land in the Bombay Presidency. The *Prakash* thinks that the jurisdiction at present possessed by the Civil Courts in this matter is very conducive to the interests of the ryots, who have a chance of obtaining redress for an injustice committed by the assessment officers; and it is not right to deprive them of this chance.

THE BARODA DEWANSHIP.—A mofussil paper discusses the merits of some of the persons whose names have been brought forward as candidates for the Dewanship at Baroda. In the opinion of the writer, the adopted son of the late Gopalrao Myral, though a good man, possesses no abilities for the place. As for Hariba, he is no doubt, a plausible talker, a man of certain abilities, but too intriguing to be trusted, and on that account he is very unpopular. Bhow Khedkar is a man of abilities and experience. He is also popular, but the writer cannot approve of his nomination heartily, and gives only a qualified vote in his favour. The wisest and best selection would be, says the paper, of some experienced, able, and educated native gentleman from the British territories.

WHAT ABOUT THE FACTS? It seems that the Hon'ble Narayen Wassoodeojee goes to England to give evidence before the Finance Committee, as the representative of the Western India Association of Bombay. Mr. Wassoodeojee represents a party in Bombay who holds opinions diametrically opposed to those of Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee and Mr.

[illegible] Chicholi, near Raipur. [illegible] in Tenasserim and Martaban [illegible] mitted to the Government. [illegible] untry is very wild, covered [illegible] inhabited, and there are no [illegible] Gold occurs in many parts of [illegible] small quantities in stream gravels. [illegible] tracted in the north-west Himalayas, [illegible] esam, Singhbhum, the Godávari valley, [illegible] er places. In the Punjab not more than [illegible] worth of gold can be obtained by a hard day's [illegible] at washing. Silver occurs, associated with lead, [illegible] Kulu. Antimony, in the form of what the natives call *surma*, is produced in great abundance in the Himalayan range, and, reduced to fine powder, is sold by druggists as a cosmetic for the eyes. The ore occurs in Kulu and Lahaul. An ore of cobalt, in small quantities, is obtained near Jaipur, in Rajputana, and is used for colouring enamel.

Petroleum is procured in considerable quantities from Upper Burma, and some is known to exist in Pegu and Assam. Mr. Theobald, of the Geological Survey, reports its discovery in Pegu, in several localities, but nothing but experimental shafts can satisfactorily settle economic value. A little ooze from the ground at several places in the Punjab, and gasworks were erected at Rawal Pindi, with the intention of utilising this mineral oil for lighting the station. But the supply was found to be insufficient.

Dr. Oldham and the staff of the Geological Survey have done all that was possible, in the time that has elapsed since their labours commenced, 22 years ago, to acquire and disseminate an accurate knowledge of the mineral resources of India, while their investigations, embracing the whole range of geological science, of which inquiries into the economic value of minerals form but a part, have achieved most satisfactory results. In spite of all difficulties of climate, inaccessibility of districts, and slowness of means of travel, they have examined an area about four times as large as Great Britain. The detailed and matured results of the survey of each district are published in the "Memoirs," with maps and illustrations, while the "Palæontologia Indica" is a superb series, containing figures and descriptions of organic remains collected during the progress of the survey. The ninth volume of the "Memoirs," published in 1872, is chiefly devoted to the geology of the native principality and remarkable island of Kach (Kutch), together with the desert Rann, the district of Nuggur Parkar, and the lower course of the Purann, the most easterly of the deserted channels of the Indus Delta. Many geological doubts and difficulties had been caused by former partial examinations of Kach, and as they had an important bearing in the solution of similar questions in other parts of India, their investigation was undertaken. The map constructed by the geologist, Mr. Wynne, in on three large sheets, printed in colours in Colonel Thuillier's establishment at Calcutta, and under the charge of Captain W. Murray. It is altogether a work that cannot fail to attract scientific notice.

ART AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

II.

(*Saturday Review.*)

THERE is a danger that the mismanagement which has all along marked the administration of the Vienna Exhibition may prevent the fair appreciation of the incontestable merits of the works displayed. It is moreover to be feared that few persons will have the courage or the strength so to compass the vast collection as to carry away any clear idea of the comparative position held by each nation. In the department, however, of the Fine Arts, clearness has in some good degree been secured by the appropriation of separate buildings to different countries; though even here one nation frequently invades the territories of neighbouring nations. The student is also met by the serious difficulty of multitudinous Catalogues which often impede rather than facilitate his progress; our table already groans under the weight of about a dozen of these ponderous, prosaic, yet inaccurate productions, and as many more must be added to make the collection complete. Indeed the "Ausstellunge-Literatur" has swollen into a goodly library, and the topics discussed are so varied as to form a Cyclopædia of useful and entertaining knowledge. The visitor has the privilege of purchasing at stalls conveniently placed within the building a volume on the cultivation of the vine, a treatise on the production of beer, "an essay on sea-sickness," &c. And our complaint is that, after all, we cannot get within the special division of the Fine Arts what we want; we are driven from Catalogue to Catalogue, and discrepancies in numbers, names and discriptions have in the end to be set right in manuscript. We are happy to add that we have been repaid for our trouble, and we shall now proceed to show wherein lie the surpassing riches of these ample galleries, corridors, and porticos.

The German Empire puts forth its collective force in an aggregate of 753 pictures which occupy four large galleries, and eight corresponding small side rooms—space only equalled by the large area filled by France. Indeed it is between France and Northern Germany that the competition for the foremost rank lies; the two nations here measure their strength in the arts as they have recently done on the battle field—with this difference, however, as to the issue of the conflict, that now Germany is defeated. And yet we have never seen, except perhaps in Munich four years ago, so strong an array of the German forces. But though it may be for the glory of the Fatherland that arists hitherto scattered among separate and minor States should now be concentrated under one Empire, yet the instructive comparisons which in the former condition of things could be instituted between distinctive schools such as those of Dusseldorf and of Munich become now under a blended national unity difficult and all but impossible. We may venture, however, to state that the several Academic centres long known in Exhibitions appear on the present occasion in relative importance in the following order. Between Munich and Dusseldorf there is a close run for the lead; Munich has had in her favour proximity of position, and the number, magnitude, and importance of her contributions are proportionately great, though in the absence of Director Kaulbach she suffers a loss for which even the presence of Professor Piloty does not quite compensate. Berlin follows next, producing as her credential a noble historic work by Professor Richter, who now for the first time worthily asserts in an international contest the position to which he is known to be entitled. Among minor States, Weimar gives proof of the possession of a well-appointed Academy; Carlsruhe and Stuttgard also produce works which attest activity and talent. Dresden is exceptionally barren; even Professor Hubner does not deign to give any pledge of his historic talent; but possibly his reputation would have gained little by the ambitious composition which within recent years has obtained a place in the Gallery which boasts of the masterpieces of Raffaelle, Holbein, and Correggio. Dresden is in decadence. After a careful survey of the contents of these German Galleries, we again come to the conclusion that there is a deep and unbroken stratum underlying the whole German Empire. For the moment there appear on the surface differences in formation which may for a time divide Munich from Dusseldorf, or Berlin from Vienna; but such distinctions are usually found to be but the accidents resulting from the resident of some man of commanding talent such as that of Professor Piloty in Munich. German art essentially remains German for ever; it is serious, solemn, and studious even to a fault; it lacks spontaneity. Compared with Italian art—old as well as modern—it is denied the sense of beauty; indeed we have sometimes thought that the true vocation of professors in Germany has been to teach and to illustrate the philosophy of ugliness. In Vienna the contrast between Germany and France is just as great as might be anticipated from the differences of national character. In a German picture we can always smell tobacco and beer, without the promise of champagne; and yet we are expected to worship as in the presence of the gods. The French, on the contrary, are without a creed; they seldom presume to teach, and profundity and philosophy they hold in abhorrence. A French artist is content to be artistic and nothing more. Such are the conclusions which once again the Vienna Exhibition serves to confirm.

The noblest work in the whole Exhibition is undoubtedly "The Triumph of Germanicus," a picture nearly thirty feet long, the figures above life size, the style such as might be expected from its predecessor, seen in London in 1862—Nero walking amid the ruins of Rome. Professor Piloty has again chosen a grand subject, which he treats grandly; nothing is wanting that Academic drawing, balanced colour and composition, concentrated light and shade, can give. The scene is laid in the streets of Imperial Rome; on either side rise majestic palaces, and in the midst comes in Triumph Germanicus, greeted with loud acclaim. But it is neither the General nor the Emperor that attracts the universal gaze; the German captive Thusnelda, of queenly dignity and beauty, leading by the hand her little son, and followed by a company of maidens, stands as the heroine of the story. Still nearer to the spectator is seen a white-bearded bard goaded by jeering soldiery, and in the foreground an old harper hand-bound has sunk in weariness. This elaborate composition, executed under commission from the town of Munich, has to our knowledge cost the artist the labour of four years, and even now we could desire more work in some of the subordinate passages. Next in importance ranks Professor Richter's florid, but well-studied, composition, "The Building of an Egyptian Pyramid." The moment chosen for this well-known picture is when the King and the Queen have come to see the progress of the works; in the foreground swarthy Nubians drag along a massive block of stone, and the Pyramid, which already rises high into the sky, is crowded with busy labourers. The picture, which barely escapes extravagance, not only in colour, but even in the forms and in the lines, may be taken as a sign of the times. "The Departure of the Jews from their Captivity in Babylon," the largest easel work we have yet seen by the fresco painter, Professor Bendemann, the Director of the Düsseldorf Academy, already belongs to the past. The colour could hardly be worse, the forms are hard, the composition is confused, the action, especially in the foreground, where the figures tear passion to tatters, is spasmodic. This learned art claims as its merit the charm of being disagreeable; it has had its day, and may now claim respectable burial. In its place, at present, reigns the school wherein Piloty and Richter are leaders, a school that believes painting to be not a dry didactic, but a pleasure-giving art. This new phase, unlike its obsolete predecessor, is triumphant in colour, bold in surface texture, assailant in dramatic action, scenic in contrast of light and shade. The new school and the old school, as seen in the Exhibition and elsewhere, possess only one point in common; both place equal faith in a noble type of humanity, in both alike resides the love of beauty. In Germany even *genre* painting tends to the generic, and naturalism represents not only the individual but the species.

The painters of *genre* are a legion; even history is treated as an episode in domestic life. We have marked no less than forty artists who give themselves habitually to small incidents within the family circle. The chief among them have been long familiar in Exhibition. Professor Knaus, Professor Jordan, Professor Vautier, Herr Salentin, all of Düsseldorf, Professor Ramberg, and Herr Schmidt, both in Munich, with a host besides distributed over all the chief art centres, produce works of as high an order as is permitted to this comparatively low sphere. Professor Knaus—strange to say, all but unknown to the omniscience of England—is a phenomenon and a genius no less remarkable in his own peculiar way than M. Meissonnier and M. Cabanel in Pairs. We have watched the career of this artist over a space of twenty years, and we yet marvel at his infinite variety. In Vienna he is scarcely at his best; still unapproachably clever in character is "The Funeral." Down the steep stairs of a humble dwelling is borne the coffin of a young girl; the father is so striken with sorrw that he totters in his steps, and is ready to fall; in the courtyard below, white with snow are assembled the children of a village school, who sing a hymn ere their playmate is carried from their sight. Professor Knaus is best known for broad humour; he is one of the very few German artists who venture to laugh upon canvas; yet no man can be more pathetic; so true it is that, to the versatility of genius, tears are akin to laughter, and comedy is but the byplay to tragedy. German artists here again show themselves solemn to a fault; the most trivial incident is dealt with as a problem in the profoundest philosophy. These painters dread daylight as a certain personage is said to fear holy water; they seldom study in the sun; in fact, they are most at home in a dark interior, and in default of a better expedient, they will force up a figure by a black cloud expressly hung in the sky for the purpose; their colour is habitually muddy and of the earth earthy. Thus these German *genre* painters would appear to be first cousins of certain artists in the Scotch School. We must not forget to mention Herr Max as one of the most singular of the phenomena now presented by European art. His pictures are as the imagination of a mind which dreams and sleeps and then awakes to madness. A moonlight pallor is the complexion of his creations; the spell of reverie and of enchantment possesses his figures; his "Walpurgisnacht" is near to the world of spirits and of shadows.

The Germans are already hard at work on the recent war, but their painters are not worthy of their soldiers; a French artist would know how to glorify a defeat, while a German painter is sure to mar a victory. In like manner German portrait painters are more happy in their subjects than in their modes of treament; they cut out a head keenly as a mason would carve an effigy in red sandstone, and the crude colour of the flesh is usually set off by some assailant complementary tone in the background. And yet the great men of the nation, such as Bismarck, Moltke, and Humboldt, cannot complain of ill-treatment. Never have we seen a better studied portrait than that by Professor Heyden, in Berlin, of General von Moltke in his "Arbeitszimmer" at Versailles.

Landscape painting is now the rage in Germany; not even *genre* has so many followers; we have made notes on no less than sixty artists who are industriously devoting their lives to the study of nature. Professors Achenbach and Leu in Düsseldorf, Director Lessing of Carlsruhe, better known in figure painting as the champion of Protestantism, Herr Lier in Munich, have been, and still are, the leaders. A change is coming over the complexion of German landscape art, analogous to the transition in figure painting from the stilted historic to the simple domestic. The time has been when a German painter would think himself nowhere if he did not invade nine-tenths of his sky with snow mountains, the remaining one-tenth being reserved for a thunderstorm. But now more placid moods have come. The change is most marked in the simple-minded studies of Herr Lier of Munich, In the place of a mountain, we now wonder and wonder over a low horizon; instead of a grand lake, we are invited to wade knee-deep through a sedgy swamp; and in lieu of purple and gold, not to mention emphatic black, we may be supposed to find supreme delight in the most harmless of greys. The secret of this new system is to make much out of nothing. German landscape is now approaching French landscape, but no German has yet come near to M. Corot.

We cannot close without a brief tribute to the ernest, unwearied devotion with which art is pursued in Germany. In no other land are found so many Galleries, Academies, or Professors. While in France little is heard of art beyond Paris, in Germany there are at least fifty towns possessing the needful appliances for the art education of the people. In fact, the study of art has become one of the serious avocations of life; the training is systematic and long-sustained, the work is so unabating that a German painter might, with Michael Angelo, make it his boast that he owed nothing to genius, but all to labour. German art indeed, is laborious even to excess. These galleries, we repeat, prove that it is the special privilege of the school to be sedate and solemn. German art is dark, draped, and decent; the nudities common to the French have here little attraction for professors, pupils, or the public. The great fault of this national art may be said to be that it is pedantic, prosaic, and ponderous. A German painter might fitly have for his epitaph the words, "Lie heavy on him, earth, for he laid many a heavy load on thee.

THE PILGRIMAGE TO PARAY-LE-MONIAL.

THE English pilgrims to Paray-le-Monial left London early on Tuesday morning. They were about 500 in number, and many of them had come from distant parts of the country to join the expedition. On Monday evening there was a great gathering of the pilgrims at the Pro Cathedral, Kensington, where Archbishop Manning preached a sermon, and pronounced the Papal blessing upon the assembly, the ceremony concluding with the blessing of the banners and the distribution of the pilgrims' badges. These badges were worn the next morning by nearly all the pilgrims, who, it is stated, were of every rank and age, from about eighteen upwards. The sexes appeared about equally divided, men perhaps, slightly predominating. Their demeanour, notwithstanding their errand, was quite in keeping with nineteeth-century customs, and though they were all armed with the special manual of devotion for use by the way, many of them were careful to provide themselves with the morning papers also. In the matter of dress there was nothing characteristic; all shades and shapes were to be seen. A large crowd assembled to see the pilgrims start, and when, about half-past six o'clock, the train steamed out of the station the spectators cheered loudly, the pilgrims responding by waving their handkerchiefs and hats from the carriage windows. Lord Denbigh, Lord Walter Kerr, and Monsignor Capel were on the platform; but the great majority of the more distinguished pilgrims went by the ordinary mail train at 7 40. The train arrived at Newhaven about half-past eight, and at a quarter to nine the pilgrims left for Dieppe on board two steamers, the Alexandra and the Marseilles. The Union Jack and the Papal flag were displayed, and the flag of the Sacred Heart was hoisted on the mainmast. Mass was said on board the Marseilles by Monsignor Capel. The sea passage from Newhaven to Dieppe was rough, and some of the pilgrims suffered severely. All were, however, sufficiently recovered to join in the singing of the "Magnificat," which was chanted as the steamers entered Dieppe harbour, and through the crowds that lined the pier. The passage was made in six hours and a quarter, the steamers arriving at three o'clock. The journey to Paris was performed in two trains, of which the first arrived at nine o'clock and the second at ten. It is stated that very little curiosity was excited by the appearance of the pilgrims, and no insult was offered to them. On Wednesday morning a large number of the pilgrims, including the Duke of Norfolk, attended early mass at the church of Notre-des-Victoires. The Bishop of Salford officiated. The pilgrims, whose numbers had swelled to 800, left Paris shortly before 8 a.m, and did not arrive at Paray until after ten o'clock at night, the engine having broken down for want of water. The train was met at Paray by the curé and a number of priests. The pilgrims went in procession to the shrine singing hymns, each pilgrim carrying a candle in his hand. The Duke of Norfolk, assisted by Lord Dormer and Lord Arundell of Wardour, led the way with the English banner; the same the lady pilgrims; then the banner of Scotland, borne by Lord Walter Kerr; and, finally, there came the priests, among whom walked Monsignor Capel, carrying a banner sent by the English converts received by him. The pilgrims during their stay at Paray-le-Monial are to devote themselves entirely to religious exercises. They are to return this (Friday) morning, leaving Paray at 4-30 and reaching Paris in time to catch the train for Dieppe in the afternoon. There are representatives among the pilgrims from almost every part of England, the Roman Catholics of several of even the smallest country towns having subscribed money sufficient to equip and send out more than one of their number. A fund has also been raised to enable persons to go who were too poor to defray their own expenses.

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1st SEPTEMBER, 1873.

DURING the past month the fluctuations in price have been unimportant, and we close at exactly the same rates as we opened.

At the date of our last report the market was firm in tone; a considerable business had been put through in Manchester, and spinners had bought heavily to cover the orders they had taken; the most pressing sellers were thus relieved, and as the import had at length become moderate, the market assumed a position of stability and regularity to which it had long been a stranger.

During the early part of the month under review a quiet tone pervaded business, spinners fell back upon their hand to month policy, and as the export demand was quite trivial the daily sales fell considerably below an average. Holders, however, held firmly to their stocks, and quotations were not reduced more than 1-16d to ⅛d per lb. The lower grades of American, which had improved ⅛d per lb from the lowest point, maintained that advance and have ruled with great steadiness throughout the month. About the middle of the month signs of recovery were apparent, upon receipt of less satisfactory accounts of the American crop, but the improving tendenty was checked by two rather important failures in Liverpool, and as a consequence, a host of vague and mischievous rumours affecting the credit of other firms. These latter proved to be quite without foundation, but they had a depressing influence in Manchester, and business there for some days was quite at a standstill. The receipt, however, of numerous telegrams reporting damage to the growing crop in America, through continued rains and worms, at length imparted more life to this market, and during the past week, with a large demand from day to day, an extensive business has been done at hardening prices. In Cotton to arrive there has been much less than an average business, and the speculative spirit has been dormant during the greater part of the month; the few daily transactions have been confined to purchases for immediate delivery to cover contracts already made, and a few transactions in "new crops" at prices ranging from 8 9-16d to 8¾d for October-Novembr shipment Uplands, and ¼d less for November-December shipment. A few lots of good fair Dhollera, June sailing, have changed hands at 6¼d, and Oomrawuttee at 6 11-16d. The market closes quietly, but with considerable steadiness, at 8¾d for Uplands on the spot, and 8 11-16d for October-November shipments.

In Manchester during the past month the business has been less than an average, and the tone of the market has been somewhat dull. The accounts from Calcutta are very discouraging, merchants are disheartened by the poor results of past shipments, and are reluctant to give out further orders at present prices. The recent activity in Liverpool has led, however, to some increase of miscellaneous business and producers, as a rule, are still fairely in order. In some descriptions of Yarns, especially in numbers suitable for Eastern shirtings, the supply offering has been in excess of the demand, and the margin of profit to the spinner has been somewhat reduced. The trade, however, as a whole, continues sound, and there is sufficient demand to take off the production. Through the prevalence of strikes and disputes between the operatives and their employers, the tendency towards increased consumptions has been arrested, but we do not consider that any reduction, so far, has taken place. As Brazil is now giving us a more liberal supply (the import reaching 10,000 per week during the past two months—fully as much as last year), we shall be able in some slight degree to econmise American, but the trade seem very reluctant to increase their takings of East Indian.

The expert demand has been disappointingly small during the past few months, but as stocks on the Continent are not excessive, and in Havre 20,000 less than last year, it is reasonable to expect a more liberal export this autumn. Our stock will consist largely of the export qualities of American and Surats, and of the latter, the Continent has taken direct from Bombay rather less than was expected this season. Last year the export from Liverpool and outports, reached 12,000 bales per week from now till the 31st December, and this year so far it has only reached 7,000. At the same time it must be remembered that the financial difficulties of this summer have seriously interfered with business in some important districts, and the civil war in Spain has had an injurious effect on the trade of that country.

The money market continues very easy, and the Bank rate has been reduced to 3 per cent, but it is not probable that this low rate can long be retained. Our harvest prospects are not good, and in France there is a serious deficiency. It is probable that we shall again be under the necessity of drawing large supplies of Breadstuffs from abroad, and in view of high prices for provisions the existing low rate of interest cannot long be maintained.

The prospects of our market have not altered in any important degree since our last issue. They are still viewed in great measure through the medium of the American advices, and these, we regret to state, are not quite satisfactory as to the condition of the growing plant. The Bureau report, dated from the end of July, stated that the crop was 2¼ per cent. better than in the previous month, but that it was still 8 per cent. below an average; this improved report was quite expected, as the weather in July had been generally favourable, and some of the damage done by excessive rains in the previous two months had been repaired. A spell of hot and dry weather was much wanted during the month of August to ripen the plant and prevent the spread of worms and caterpillars, which are so much more destructive in damp and cloudy weather than in bright sunshine. The accounts, however, to hand by letter, and latterly by cable, are almost unanimous in their complaints of damp showery weather commencing at the end of July, and continuing throughout the greater part of August. In some districts the rains have been excessive, and there are few that have entirely escaped; the result has been that there are complaints from a large portion of the cotton region of damage by worms. From Texas, Mississippi, Georgia, and Alabama, but espicially the latter these pests have appeared in considerable force, and though a worm poison called "Paris green" has been freely used, it has been only partially successful where tried, and many districts have not a supply on hand sufficient for the emergency.

The amount of damage the crop has sustained thus far from this cause is probably, in the aggregate, not very important, otherwise we should have seen an upward movement in distant "futures" in New York, but, as these remain at 17¼ to ⅞ cents.—almost the lowest point they have reached this summer—it is evident that the American do not believe that great damage has been sustained. The danger of serious injury from worms has not, however, passed away, the season has been highly favourable for their propagation, and, as they have made their appearance over a much large area than usual, the American advices of the next few weeks will be looked forward to with unusual interest.

The crop is generally admitted to be two weeks later than last year, and, in consequence, is more liable to damage in the autumn from storms or early frost. The receipts in September are likely to be considerably less than last year.—when they reached 160,000 bales—even though we shall receive this season a considerable quantity of old cotton, and it is highly probable that the present excess of 60,000 in the stock in America over last year will be counterbalanced by a like deficiency in receipts during the first two months of the season. Our import would thus during the next three months very slightly exceed that of last year, and with outgoings of 85,000 bales per week of American for trade and export, our stock in November would be run down to only two weeks' supply. The position of American cotton, therefore, appears to be sound, and even with good crop accounts during the autum, it will be difficult to force prices much under their present level, whilst, with unfavourable crop advices and a reduction of estimates, we might have some advance, at least in the medium and lower grades, which are comparatively cheap.

For East Indian cotton the prospects have not materially altered. During the next four or five weeks the import will be heavy—probably 160,000 to 120,000 bales—chiefly from Bombay, and as a large proportion of this will be good cotton, which continues relatively cheap, it is probable that spinners both here and on the Continent will be induced to operate rather more freely. It is not likely, however, that we shall have any important rally in Surats, unless there is first of all a movement in American cotton, for their consumption is still limited, and with the prospect of a liberal supply of American next year, spinners will not change to Surats, unless they have an important advantage in price. If low American, however, this autumn should become scarce and dear, as it did last year, and all the lower qualities of Brazil, &c. should be used up, we might see a sharp rally in the good fair qualities of Surats, which are now so moderate in price and of such superior style. Bengals have maintained the slight improvement of last month, but the stocks on hand are so excessive that it is not likely we shall have any important advance, unless the opinion is generally entertained that the next crop will not come forward at present prices. It is highly improbable that Calcutta will ship freely at 4d for fair, but if we only receive half as much as last season the prospect of reducing stocks to their normal compass will still be remote.

P. S. FOR INDIA, SEPTEMBER 4TH, P. M.—The market closes with a firm tone, and prices are well maintained. Surats are freely offered out of recent imports, but prices have become regular, and fair sales are being made each day at quotation prices; good fair Dhollerah, to arrive, is in demand at 6¼d, but other descriptions are not freely saleable.

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MACHINE MADE.
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Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

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And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,930,564-15-10

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9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

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